



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


## Director of the Mint,



FOR THE



FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1867.



PHILADELPHIA:

KETTERLINUS, PRINTER, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

1867.





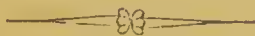
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1867.



*PHILADELPHIA:*

KETTERLINUS, PRINTER, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS

1867



## MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the operations of the Mint and Branches for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1867.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and Branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, \$40,069,200,06; Silver, \$1,823,900,70.—Total deposits, \$41,893,100,76: deducting from this total the re-deposits of bullion, or bars, made at one branch of the Mint, and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be \$34,537,048,39. This amount exceeds the deposits of the preceeding year by \$2,625,329,15.

The Coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, pieces, 1,469,482; value, \$28,217,187,50. Unparted and fine gold bars, \$11,621,691,32. Silver coin, pieces, 2,074,902; value, \$986,871,00; bars, \$575,823,18; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 50,566,000; value, \$1,879,540,00. Total number of pieces struck, 54,110,384.—Total value of coinage, \$43,281,113,00.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches, was as follows: at Philadelphia, gold deposited, \$9,962,410,17; gold coined, \$9,992,187,50. Fine gold bars, \$79,873,36; silver deposits and purchases, \$350,475,69; silver coined, \$352,871,00; silver bars, \$4,619,38; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, value \$1,879,540; total deposits of gold and silver, \$10,312,885,86; total coinage, \$12,309,091,24.

At the Branch Mint San Francisco, the gold deposits were \$18,190,603,13; gold coined, \$18,225,000,00; silver deposits and purchases, \$819,434,02; silver coined, \$634,000; silver bars, value, \$146,048,54: total deposits and purchases, \$19,010,037,15; total coinage, \$19,005,048,54.

The Assay Office in New York received during the year in gold bullion, \$11,785,627,06; silver bullion, including purchases, \$653,990

99; number of fine gold bars stamped 4176; value, \$11,411,258,26; silver bars, 3,635; value, \$425,155,26; total, \$11,836,413,52.

The operations of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, are confined by law to the melting, assaying, and stamping of bullion, returning the same to the depositor in the form of unparted bars, bearing the government stamp of weight and fineness of the gold and silver contained.—The number of bars stamped was 214; value, \$129,616,38.

## BRANCH MINTS AT NEW ORLEANS AND CHARLOTTE.

There is a large demand for the five cent nickel-copper coin in the Southern States, to meet which I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law for the coinage of such pieces at the Branch Mint at New Orleans. The appointment of the necessary officers to conduct the business at the above institution should also be authorized. The duties of Melter and Refiner and Coiner could readily be performed by the Superintendent. The only other officer required will be an Assayer. The employment of one Clerk, and a few workmen is all the additional force that will be required. The coinage of five cent nickel-copper pieces, and the melting and assaying of gold and silver, and casting the same into unparted bars, is all that is required, at least for the present, at New Orleans, and these facilities will be found beneficial to the people of that section of the union.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, is being repaired and placed in condition for melting and assaying the precious metals, and casting the same into unparted bars. The expense attending these operations will be quite small, and the result beneficial to the interests of the gold bearing districts in that vicinity.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The amount of bullion derived from the mines of the United States, corresponds very nearly in amount with the production during the previous year. This result is very gratifying, considering the causes which have interfered with the prosecution of mining enterprises. The Indian war has greatly retarded emigration to the mining regions, and the population resident at different points in the mineral districts, has been subjected, throughout the entire season most favorable to mining operations, to all the perils and inconveniences arising from extensive Indian hostilities. The frequent attacks made on the great lines of travel to the



bullion districts, have prevented, except at much risk, the transportation of supplies and mining materials. The expenses of living and of mining have consequently been kept very high, and the risks and uncertainties, ever attending gold mining, greatly increased. It may also be remarked, that throughout the greater portion of the districts in which mining is now carried on, the surface mines have become exhausted, and attention during the last few years, has been generally turned to "*Lode*" mining. The ores from the "*Lodes*" or mineral veins, although usually containing a high percentage of the precious metals, are more or less refractory in their character, and are difficult and expensive to work on account of the base and obnoxious metals, either chemically or mechanically associated with the gold and silver. To crush and pulverize these ores, and extract from them the precious metals, requires powerful machinery, complicated apparatus, and skilled labor. These essentials for successful "*Lode*" mining now exist only to a limited extent, and cannot be brought into full requisition until railroad communication is extended to the gold and silver bearing territories. When this shall have been done, gold and silver mining enterprise will be carried on in this country to an extent hitherto unknown, and with the most favorable results.

The Rail Roads now being constructed across the continent are rapidly approaching the base of the Rocky Mountains from the East, and the Mineral Districts will soon begin to experience the benefits arising from the approach of Rail communication, and if peace is made with the Indians we may safely estimate a large increase in the production of the precious Metals during the coming year.

The law now imposes on all bullion a tax of the half of one per cent. and a coinage charge of the same amount. In view of the hazardous character of Gold Mining—of the great difficulties and privations experienced by those engaged in it, and of the necessity of extending every practicable aid and protection to the important interest, it would appear to be a wise policy to repeal the laws imposing the tax and charge above referred to, or at least to reduce them by one half.

## RENOVATION AND REPAIRS OF THE MINT EDIFICE AND MACHINERY.

When I assumed the duties of the Directorship, early in April last, the condition of the Mint was very unsatisfactory. Owing mainly to the immense amount of the lower coinage, and the somewhat refractory nature of the nickel-copper alloys used in pursuance of law, the machinery had become

much worn, and unsuitable for the proper execution of the work. This is strikingly shown by a single fact, that in three months' operations, over eleven hundred working dies were used and broken. The Mint building was also in a condition to require repairs and renovation. Some of the floors being decayed, and the walls and ceilings much soiled and blackened.

The authority to rectify these matters having promptly been given by the Department, the work was taken in hand on the first of August, the regular operations being necessarily intermitted. The repairs were so far completed as to enable us to resume coinage on the first of October.

Every department of the Mint is now believed to be in a satisfactory condition, except that some new machinery remains to be added. When this is done, we expect to be able to meet all present calls, and to be ready for any coinage, or re-coinage that may be necessary, whether on resumption of specie payments, or change of gold standard, or both. We also take some pride in an improved appearance of a representative structure of the United States.

It has always been the practice of the Mint to keep in the front rank as regards improved apparatus and appliances; and I may here take occasion to speak, with pleasure, of the very recent introduction of an admirable apparatus of minute platinum vessels, used for parting in the Assaying department. This is nearly the first of its kind that has been made. It is only just to state, that it is the invention and manufacture of a London Artist.

## RESTRICTION AND REDEMPTION OF THE INFERIOR COINS.

A provision was incorporated in the Act of May 16th, 1866, (Sect. 5.) to redeem in National Currency, the five cent nickel-copper coins, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, under certain regulations. It is easy to see, that one effect of this enactment is, to restrict the issue of such coins, and prevent them from flooding the community. A most wise and just provision it is; and it is greatly to be deplored that it does not as yet extend to the pieces of one, two, and three cents. If the public are under the impression that it is the fault of the Mint, or the Treasury Department, when such Coins become redundant, it is a great mistake. We have a law to make such Coins without limitation; and we have also a law to take orders for them, and fill up the orders. And it is to be expected, that when the Banks, and other moneyed institutions, want these pieces in quantities, they will not seek for old and discolored ones, here and there, but will go at once where they can get them the



easiest, and in the neatest order. Thus we are told that in London, although the Coins of this class can be had in any amount, at a discount, by going to breweries, and ale houses for them, yet the people prefer clean pennies, and so the Mint is kept at work, although the country is over-stocked. They have no law of restriction or redemption. In this respect the old Country is no example, but a warning for the new. Some evils are said to cure themselves, but this is not one of them. The Copper Currency, years ago, became an enormity in Brazil. The servant going to market, had a heavy load to carry each way; Copper coin in going, and provisions in returning. Before our recent conflict, we were approaching the same condition: the appearance of small notes made a diversion, but now we are again in danger, in the same line.

How is such an evil to be prevented or mitigated? Simply by wise legislation. But it is not sufficient to enact, as in the instance already stated, that there shall, or may be a system of redemption; a FUND must be created and kept up for this purpose; and there can easily be one made which shall not be felt as a charge upon the public treasury. It should be created out of the *profits of such coinage*; these should be sacredly set apart and put at interest for that single purpose. And we might justly and safely go back, and take the profits which began to accrue with the nickel coinage in 1857; for it is not right that the treasury should derive a revenue from such a source. Those profits have by this time reached a sum which would be ample for the object under contemplation; for, of course, the larger part of the inferior currency would either never come back, or only to be exchanged for better pieces.

It is, therefore, respectfully and urgently proposed, that a section in something like the following terms may receive the attention of the committees on Coinage and Finance, and become a law at an early date:—

“ That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to ascertain the amount which has been paid into the Treasury, by the Mint of the United States, beginning with the year 1857, as profits accruing from the coinage of nickel-copper and bronze pieces: which amount is hereby set apart and appropriated as a fund for the purpose hereinafter mentioned; and to this fund shall be added all similar profits, accruing from and after the passage of this Act. And it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Mint, under regulations made by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive any such coins that may be offered in sums not less than ——— dollars, and to pay for the same out of the fund herein created. And the metal thus received may be worked into new coin, or otherwise disposed of to the

best advantage, and any gain or loss thereby is to be set to the account of the said fund."

If it should be thought best to avoid retroaction, and begin with the present time, then the section may read thus:—"That the amount of profits accruing from the coinage of nickel-copper and bronze pieces, from and after the passage of this Act, is hereby set apart and appropriated as a fund for the redemption of such coins; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Mint, under regulations made by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive any such coins that may be offered in sums not less than ——— dollars, and to pay for the same out of the fund herein created, as soon as such fund shall have sufficiently accumulated. And the metal thus received, &c. [as before.]

The operation of this Act might be extended to the Branch Mint at New Orleans, with power to coin such pieces.

The nett profits arising from the minor coinage, and paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year amounts to \$1,175,000.

#### MAINTENANCE OF THE COIN IN GOOD CONDITION.

There is a subject which I believe has not been brought to the attention of the law-making power, and the present seems to be a proper opportunity. If it is the duty of government to keep the paper currency in good repair, as is acknowledged and practised, it cannot be otherwise in regard to the metallic currency, whether of gold, silver or copper. A wealthy and refined people, accustomed to keep every thing about them in good order, ought to have the same attention paid to the current money, so constantly in their hands, and their pockets. As far as practicable, it ought to be kept neat and legible; it ought not to be worn to smoothness, nor, in the case of precious metals, be materially reduced in bullion value.

This doctrine has been recognized in England, where, in 1774 to 1788, there was a great recoinage of the old worn out guineas, at an expense to the treasury of over half million of pounds sterling. Another instance has just been brought to our notice; in 1866, a large amount of worn silver coin was received from the Bank of England, and recoined.

In general when a renovation of coins has been effected, it has been on the occasion of reducing the standards, either of weight or fineness, or both. Such has been the case in this country, and in England, France,

Germany, Spain, and other countries. This is a very cheap way of keeping the coins in order; but even where there is no such reduction, a re-coinage of worn and spoiled pieces would not be a very serious charge upon the treasury, because, (unlike the paper moneys) they constitute but a small part of the pieces circulating; for coins, in general, wear very slowly. But the more important consideration is that they are constantly going abroad, where they find their way to the foreign melting pot, and re-appear with other names and devices. Of all the many millions that have been coined here, in gold and silver, a very small proportion now bears the stamp of the United States. And when the sovereigns, francs, or thalers, come back to us, we treat them in the same way; so that a busy commerce keeps the coinage new and good, and lightens the loss which might otherwise be vexatious and burdensome. Still in specie times, there is much gold and silver current that ought not to be; and that which is worst circulates most, by a fixed law of human sagacity or self-care.

If this proposition be true of gold and silver, it is no less so of nickel-copper and bronze coins. They ought to be kept clean and legible; and when they cease to be so, the Mint ought to be authorized and enabled to take them back, and give new pieces in their stead.

## INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

In regard to a grand and comprehensive scheme of international coinage, it is of course not necessary for me to say a word as to the desirableness of its accomplishment. I shall simply offer a few words as to the most feasible plan.

The first difficulty that meets us, is the fact that in some commercial countries, gold is the principal medium of trade; in others, silver. To maintain these at a steady relation, may be given up as an impossibility. We must therefore calculate, or assume, that as the world grows richer, one nation after another will fall into the wake of those which have taken the lead, in adopting gold as the standard: using silver only for subsidiary purposes.

The next difficulty is to harmonize or unitize the three principal moneys of the world; the Pound Sterling, the Franc, and the Dollar. When these are brought into a precise relation, the great work will not be far from its accomplishment.

Each of these three great units, has its peculiar advantage, or prestige.



The Pound or Sovereign is everywhere familiar; it regulates the exchanges of the world. The Franc is built upon a scientific basis; it has all the *éclat* of a fixed natural measurement; it has been adopted in various countries of Europe. The Dollar, which first found its name (*thaler*) in Austria, more than three centuries ago, then became the principal coin of Spain, and afterwards gave its title to the vast products of the mines of Spanish America, from whence it was adopted into our own coinage; this welcome visitor to the millions of China, and the merchants of London—has such a hold upon men's minds, that it will not easily be displaced, in any re-adjustment of standards or nomenclature. It has also that amount of value, as it were, mid-way between the great pound and the little franc, which gives it a decided superiority to both. In this respect, I speak of it rather as a money of account; in actual coinage, a multiple of the dollar (in gold) is much better for size. The idea would therefore be, to have a pound, a five-dollar piece, and a twenty-five franc piece, identical as to value; each nation retaining its own money terms, if they cannot agree upon *one*.

But there is a third preliminary difficulty which must be noticed, not dwelt upon, because it rather belongs to those who are learned in the law. To make this accommodation, one coin or other must be changed in intrinsic value. In plain terms, if we lighten the gold five-dollar piece, so as to make it conform to the sovereign, would not that impair the obligation of contracts, inasmuch as the holders of our government bonds would get a less amount of interest, without changing the nominal rates?

But supposing these difficulties obviated, the main question comes up, what is the most feasible plan of uniformity?

Nearly five years ago (December 31, 1862,) a letter on this subject was addressed to the Treasury Department from the Mint, in which the precise ground was taken, which has lately been agreed upon by the Paris Conference. It was, in effect, as follows:—A French coin of 25 francs would be worth in our present money, \$4.82.5. A British sovereign, new, is worth \$4.86.7. Here are pretty near approaches, not only as to those two, but also as to our five-dollar piece. Supposing them all fashioned on the French basis, then the new sovereign would be brought down by 4.2 cents, and the new five dollar piece by 17.5 cents. The shilling in money of account, would be 25 cents, and the franc 20 cents. We should also have a definite relation to the new gold coinage system of Austria, Prussia, and the German States. The lira of Italy has long been in unison with the franc of France.

The weight of the half-eagle would be  $124\frac{9}{20}$  grain, instead of 129 grains, as at present.

Whether England could be induced to acquiesce in this movement, or whether we should move without her, need not here be discussed.

## PROTECTION OF GOLD COINS FROM DEBASEMENT.

If the proposed international coinage of gold should become a law of the United States, the reduced weight would call for a re-coinage; and this would be a proper moment to introduce an improvement, which the progress of *counterfeiting* loudly calls for. Indeed, whether the proposed reduction should be adopted or not, there seems a necessity for improving the gold coin, in the point just referred to, and which I will proceed to explain briefly, leaving larger details for a time of particular inquiry from an authoritative source.

Of all the various frauds practiced upon the metallic currency, (and they all call for more or less care on the part of receivers and payees) there is but one that is really alarming; and it has grown out of the advanced state of science, and mechanic arts. It attaches only to the gold coin, for it cannot profitably be performed on the silver. The opportunity for it lies in the *thickness* of the coin. With pieces like ducats or guineas, or the original ten dollar piece, it would not have been practicable. These remarks are enough to indicate, that the fraud is performed by sawing out the interior of a thick gold coin, preserving the two outer faces intact, and inserting a planchet of heavy metal, platinum between; then finishing up the edge with a gold rim, closely soldered. One would suppose that the labor and skill required for such an achievement would not be compensated by the gold extracted; or that they could be better paid in an honest calling; or that the difficulty of adjusting the weight to half a grain, would be insuperable. But there is evidence enough that the fraud pays, and that the right weight, and pretty nearly the specific gravity, can be maintained. And then there seems to be a *pride of success* in this line, as there is in burglary and picking of pockets, sufficient to keep a few skillful men at it, whether the gain is something or nothing.

Now, to counteract this capital fraud, I do not propose to recommend any of the schemes which have been prompted by theory without experience, and which always seems to have an eye to the pecuniary benefits of a patent, or a congressional bonus. Several years ago (1860) this subject was taken in hand by officers of the Mint, upon the pressing



proof that such filled pieces, especially twenty and ten dollar pieces, were growing in numbers, and occasioning alarm. Without giving in detail their written conclusions (which are at hand) it is sufficient to state, that the remedy, in their view, lies in making the coin thinner, and slightly double-concave. This would necessitate an expansion of surface, so as to make the ten dollar pieces about the same diameter as the twenty dollar now is; and, of course, to take the other out of the list; as any larger diameter would be inadmissible. After being so long accustomed to the double eagle, there are some persons, especially in treasury offices and banks, who have much counting to do, who would strenuously object to this change. It is, however, expressly for their advantage. If pieces are liable to be offered to them, made up of gold and platinum, which they cannot distinguish from the genuine, they are running a great risk, merely for the sake of doing double-quick work. This is not practical wisdom. Moreover, be the wishes of tellers what they may, the public at large have a right to the best guarantees of the genuineness of money. And, again, the wealthiest nations in the world, most abundant in gold currency, have nearly all their coins in a size under five dollars. To put the most of our coin in such very large pieces, is, in effect, to keep it out of ordinary circulation; an idea agreeable enough to a small class, but not to the people at large, nor to the spirit of the Constitution and Laws.

A specimen piece of five dollars, of the proposed form and size, was prepared and struck in copper at the time. If desired, this or something like it, can be reproduced for inspection. It is entirely proof against the mischievous art under discussion. Lesser pieces, such as the three, two and a half, and one dollar, need not be made of the dishing shape, provided they have the suitable enlargement of diameter; the dollar, however, need not be altered in any way.

I shall not discuss this subject any further, preferring to enter into larger details when they may be called for. I must add, however, the hope that no section will be inserted in the laws, requiring particular and fixed *diameters*. Such a thing never has been done in legislation, and it ought always to be left to the discretion of the Mint officers, under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. If foreign Mints do not choose to make their coins thief-proof, (which, indeed, they have little occasion to do, their pieces being mostly small and thin) this should not stand in the way of our carrying out such an improvement. I say this, because it was decided by the Paris Conference to make uniform *sizes* one of their articles. If there must be, let there be a further conference, as to whether *safety* does not require a return to the old system, of making gold coins thin, and of enlarged diameter.

## DEVICES UPON THE COINAGE.

The character of the devices upon the coinage, as a matter of increasing interest in the public mind, is not unworthy of special notice in reviewing the operations of the Mint; and in this connection it seems quite in place to remark that the Engraver's Department has lately been enriched by the acquisition of an important and interesting machine, (the invention of Mr. C. J. Hill, of London) very superior to any heretofore in use, which greatly facilitates the work of the artist on the devices appropriate to the coinage.

The peculiar power of this machine consists in the perfect accuracy, and almost perfect finish, given by its operation in the reduction of the artistic model, by which all the freedom of execution of which the larger model is susceptible in the hands of the artist, can be preserved in the most minute proportions in its application to the face of the coin for which it may be designed.

Of the advantage thus afforded, in the execution of this interesting portion of the public service, the most liberal use is intended to be made in the future issues of our more important coins, which while preserving the national character required by law, will add materially to their beauty and distinctness of expression.

## FOREIGN COINS.

There are a few items to be added to this branch of the report.

The silver *sol* of Peru, which is the successor of the peso or dollar, is found to be of standard fineness, and the average weight 0.802 ounce troy. The dates observed are 1864 to 1866.

The Mexican silver peso, or dollar of Maximilian, of the date 1866, averages 902½ thousandths fine, and 0.861 oz. or 413½ grains in weight, upon trial of a considerable quantity. These two reports are furnished by the Assay Office at New York.

We have seen but one gold piece of Maximilian, called "20 pesos," of the date 1866, and weighing 1.086 oz. or 521¼ grains. We had not the opportunity of assaying it, being held as a curiosity, but the weight indicated that the doubloon fineness of 875 has been retained. On this assumption we placed it in the table.

I will here add the result of a recent assay of single gold pieces of France, of the dates 1863 to 1867, and mint-marks of Paris and Strasbourg.

This is important in its bearing upon the question of international coinage, for if such an inter-change is to take place, the respective countries must keep good faith in regard to the fineness of their coins, otherwise the matter will soon come to an end. We find the fineness varying from 898.5 to 899.8 and averaging 899.2. This has generally been the result for many years, and is not what should be expected. The average ought to be 900, as required by law. The British coins are kept up to the mark.

In concluding this report it is proper, that I should express my acknowledgement to the Officers, Clerks, and Employees of the Mint, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

The statistics relating to the Coinage will be found in the tabular statements hereto annexed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. LINDERMAN,

*Director of the Mint.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,

*Secretary of the Treasury.*

**A—STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO, ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK, AND BRANCH MINT DENVER, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1867.**

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION.	MINT UNITED STATES PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO.	ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK.	BRANCH MINT DENVER.	TOTAL.
<b>GOLD.—</b>					
Fine Bars.....	\$6,973,142 02				\$6,973,142 02
Unparted Bars.....					
U. S. Bullion.....	2,418,197 89	\$17,936,169 40	\$10,320,821 55	\$130,559 70	30,805,748 54
U. S. Coin.....	106,868 21		115,780 85		222,649 06
Jewelers' Bars.....	148,959 28		320,971 71		469,930 99
Foreign Coin.....	41,617 12	162,785 96	358,082 13		562,485 21
Foreign Bullion.....	273,625 65	91,647 77	669,970 82		1,035,244 24
TOTAL GOLD.....	\$9,962,410 17	\$18,190,603 13	\$11,785,627 06	\$130,559 70	\$40,069,200 06
<b>SILVER.—</b>					
Bars.....	\$254,994 39				\$254,994 39
U. S. Bullion.....	37,399 72		\$274,893 19		1,056,680 39
U. S. Coin.....	12,861 22	\$744,387 48	3,596 60		16,457 82
Jewelers' Bars.....	27,401 06		69,232 82		96,633 88
Foreign Coin.....	12,205 22	26,042 26	277,431 81		315,679 29
Foreign Bullion.....	5,614 08	49,004 28	28,836 57		83,454 93
TOTAL SILVER.....	\$350,475 69	\$819,434 02	\$653,990 99		\$1,823,900 70
TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER..	\$10,312,885 86	\$19,010,037 15	\$12,439,618 05	\$130,559 70	\$41,893,100 76
Less Re-Deposit at different institu- tions.....Gold...	7,100,861 86				
do. do. Silver..	255,190 51				\$7,356,052 37
					\$34,537,048 39



**B—STATEMENT OF THE COINAGE AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO, ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK, AND BRANCH MINT DENVER, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1867.**

DENOMINATION.	MINT U. S. PHILADELPHIA.		BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO.		ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK.		BRANCH MINT DENVER.		TOTAL.
	PIECES.	VALUE.	PIECES.	VALUE.	VALUE.	VALUE.	VALUE.	PIECES.	VALUE.
<b>GOLD—</b>									
Double Eagles.....	495,270	\$9,905,400 00	901,000	\$18,020,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,396,270	\$27,925,400 00
Eagles.....	3,115	31,150 00	2,000	20,000 00	.....	.....	5,115	51,150 00	.....
Half Eagles.....	6,895	34,475 00	24,000	120,000 00	.....	.....	30,895	154,475 00	.....
Three Dollars.....	2,625	7,875 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625	7,875 00	.....
Quarter Eagles.....	3,225	8,062 50	26,000	65,000 00	.....	.....	29,225	73,062 50	.....
Dollars.....	5,225	5,225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,225	5,225 00	.....
Fine Bars.....	127	79,873 36	.....	.....	\$11,411,258 26	.....	127	11,491,131 62	.....
Unparted Bars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$130,559 70	.....	.....	130,559 70
Total Gold.....	516,482	\$10,072,060 86	953,000	\$18,225,000 00	\$11,411,258 26	\$130,559 70	1,469,482	\$39,838,878 82	.....
<b>SILVER—</b>									
Dollars.....	57,000	\$57,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,000	\$57,000 00	.....
Half Dollars.....	578,900	289,450 00	1,216,000	\$608,000 00	.....	.....	1,794,900	\$897,450 00	.....
Quarter Dollars.....	20,700	5,175 00	52,000	13,000 00	.....	.....	72,700	18,175 00	.....
Dimes.....	6,700	670 00	130,000	13,000 00	.....	.....	136,700	13,670 00	.....
Half Dimes.....	8,700	435 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700	435 00	.....
Three Cent Pieces.....	4,700	141 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700	141 00	.....
Bars.....	69	4,619 38	133	146,048 54	\$425,155 26	.....	202	575,823 18	.....
Total Silver.....	676,769	\$357,490 38	1,398,133	\$780,048 54	\$425,155 26	.....	2,074,902	\$1,562,694 18	.....
<b>COPPER—</b>									
Five Cent Pieces.....	31,250,000	\$1,562,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,250,000	\$1,562,500 00	.....
Three Cent Pieces.....	4,447,000	133,410 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,447,000	133,410 00	.....
Two Cent Pieces.....	3,494,000	69,880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,494,000	69,880 00	.....
One Cent Pieces.....	11,375,000	113,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,375,000	113,750 00	.....
Total Copper.....	50,566,000	\$1,879,540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,566,000	\$1,879,540 00	.....
Total Coinage.....	51,759,251	\$12,309,091 24	2,351,133	\$19,005,048 54	\$11,836,413 52	\$130 559 70	54,110,384	\$43,281,113 00	.....



*C—Statement of Gold and Silver of Domestic Production, deposited at the Mint of the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mint, Denver, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.*

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION.	MINT OF U. STATES, PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.	ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK.	BRANCH MINT, DENVER.	TOTAL.
<b>GOLD.</b> —Alabama.....					
Arizona.....	437 30				437 30
California.....	48 64	23,437 51			23,896 15
Colorado.....	57,347 94	8,179,771 82	5,103,602 24		13,340,722 00
Georgia.....	213,263 32		657,390 69	110,203 82	980,857 83
Idaho.....	20,673 89		8,084 31		28,758 20
Montana.....	262,697 01	2,020,899 72	108,467 43	531 61	2,392,595 77
Nevada.....	1,758,852 97	576,397 80	4,246,410 26	13,758 92	6,595,419 95
New Mexico.....		48,677 99	9,616 33		48,677 99
N. Carolina.....	5,740 75		27,354 50		15,357 08
Oregon.....	38,951 12		4,377 82		66,305 62
S. Carolina.....	34,032 79	975,974 30	713 93	6,065 35	1,020,469 76
Utah.....	486 61				1,200 54
Virginia.....	4,327 11		700 74		4,327 11
Mint Bars.....	9,505 16		111,168 30		10,205 90
Parted from Silver.....	11,403 28	395,750 76	42,935 50		111,168 30
Refined Gold or Fine Bars.....		5,715,260 40			450,089 54
Total Gold.....	\$2,418,197 89	\$17,936,169 40	\$10,320,821 55	\$130,559 70	\$39,805,745 54
<b>SILVER.</b> —Arizona.....					
California.....		3,212 26	310 25		3,212 26
Colorado.....	543 78				310 25
Idaho.....	1,226 95	98,865 59	60,176 70		543 78
Lake Superior.....	5,228 22		13,827 13		160,249 24
Montana.....			19,095 48		18,555 35
Nevada.....	2,153 64	517,658 75	60,119 37		10,095 48
Oregon.....		183 63			579,931 76
Bars.....		10,709 00			183 68
Parted from Gold.....	28,247 13	113,758 20	121,864 26		10,709 00
Total Silver.....	\$37,399 72	744,337 48	274,893 19		263,869 59
Total Gold and Silver of Domestic Production.....	\$2,455,597 61	\$18,680,556 88	\$10,595,714 74	\$130,559 70	\$31,862,428 93

# *D 1—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.*

*From their Organization to the Close of the Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1867.*

## 1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

### GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOUBLE EAGLES PIECES.	EAGLES PIECES.	HALF EAGLES PIECES.	THREE DOLLARS PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS PIECES.	FINE BARS VALUE.
1793 to 1817.....	.....	132,592	845,909	.....	22,197	.....	.....
1818 to 1837.....	.....	.....	3,087,925	.....	879,903	.....	.....
1838 to 1847.....	.....	1,227,759	3,269,921	.....	345,526	.....	.....
1848 to 1857.....	8,122,526	1,970,597	2,260,390	223,015	5,544,900	15,348,608	33,612,140.46
1858.....	468,504	13,690	32,633	13,059	113,097	208,724	21,088.10
1859.....	98,196	8,600	20,718	11,524	76,562	231,873	49,286.59
1860.....	188,615	16,013	19,724	13,402	13,721	78,743	170,275.34
1861.....	2,341,921	44,005	56,526	6,072	121,376	13,955	66,434.76
1862.....	1,052,375	79,299	639,432	5,785	1,253,249	1,799,259	49,421.61
1863.....	152,963	3,658	6,902	39	20,990	1,950	156,039.74
1864.....	125,962	3,580	300	5,490	474	6,750	307,322.07
1865.....	318,820	675	5,215	4,355	3,945	7,225	85,310.24
1866.....	498,245	7,110	6,730	4,030	3,110	7,130	93,116.70
1867.....	495,270	3,115	6,895	2,625	3,225	5,225	79,873.36
Total.....	13,863,397	3,510,693	10,259,220	288,396	8,402,275	17,709,442	34,690,308.97

# *D 2*—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—(Continued )

## SILVER COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOLLARS. PIECES.	HALF DOLLARS. PIECES.	QUART'R DOLL.S. PIECES.	DIMES. PIECES.	HALF DIMES. PIECES.	THREE CENTS PIECES.	BARS. VALUE.
1793 to 1817.....	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543	.....	.....
1818 to 1837.....	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700	.....	.....
1838 to 1847.....	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235	.....	.....
1848 to 1857.....	350,250	10,691,088	41,073,080	35,172,010	34,368,520	37,778,900	32,355 55
1858.....	.....	4,028,000	10,600,000	690,000	4,000,000	1,266,000	843 37
1859.....	73,500	2,636,000	4,996,000	1,760,000	2,840,000	1,380,000	9,341 08
1860.....	315,530	349,800	909,800	576,000	870,000	548,000	21,656 30
1861.....	164,900	741,300	3,034,200	1,573,000	2,787,000	265,000	2,624 37
1862.....	1,750	2,391,350	2,803,750	1,364,550	2,352,550	608,550	1,797 79
1863.....	31,400	425,260	412,860	49,460	64,460	93,460	6,897 83
1864.....	23,170	319,970	69,970	370	370	370	7,655 23
1865.....	32,900	493,200	88,600	21,600	61,600	20,600	3,671 66
1866.....	58,550	669,050	19,850	650	10,650	22,650	14,445 44
1867.....	57,000	578,900	20,700	6,700	8,700	4,700	4,619 38
Total.....	3,429,340	131,425,244	74,672,912	65,464,435	73,186,328	41,988,230	\$105,908 00

# D 3—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.—(Continued.)

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.—(Continued)

PERIOD.	COPPER COINAGE.					TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Five Cent Pieces.	Three Cent Pieces.	Two Cent Pieces.	One Cent Pieces.	Half Cent Pieces.	No. of Pieces Coined.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Value of Copper.
1793 to 1817...	.....	.....	.....	20,316,272	5,235,513	52,010,407	\$5,610,957 50	88,208,205 75	\$319,340 28
1818 to 1837...	.....	.....	.....	46,554,820	2,205,200	158,882,876	47,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30
1838 to 1847...	.....	.....	.....	34,967,663	.....	88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63
1848 to 1857...	.....	.....	.....	51,440,979	544,510	244,898,373	256,950,474 46	22,305,413 55	517,222 34
1858 .....	.....	.....	.....	23,400,000	.....	44,833,707	10,221,876 50	4,971,823 37	234,000 00
1859 .....	.....	.....	.....	30,700,000	.....	44,832,973	2,660,646 59	3,009,241 08	307,000 00
1860 .....	.....	.....	.....	34,200,000	.....	38,090,348	4,354,576 84	857,076 30	342,000 00
1861 .....	.....	.....	.....	10,166,000	.....	21,315,255	47,963,145 76	1,601,324 37	101,660 00
1862 .....	.....	.....	.....	11,600,000	.....	23,951,899	30,636,808 11	2,172,439 29	116,000 00
1863 .....	.....	.....	.....	47,845,000	.....	40,168,402	3,340,941 74	305,115 63	478,450 00
1864 .....	.....	.....	1,822,500	42,735,000	.....	45,114,276	2,888,267 07	208,369 33	463,800 00
1865 .....	.....	3,531,000	26,780,000	54,180,000	.....	85,548,735	6,521,687 74	311,179 66	1,183,330 00
1866 .....	1,324,000	9,009,000	6,149,000	18,708,000	.....	36,498,042	10,189,761 70	413,759 94	646,570 00
1867 .....	31,250,000	4,447,000	3,494,000	11,375,000	.....	51,759,055	9,992,187 50	352,871 00	1,879,540 00
Total .....	32,574,000	16,987,000	38,245,500	417,197,744	7,985,223	987,189,666	\$437,861,724 11	\$99,376,885 42	\$7,415,163 55
									\$544,653,773 08



# *E 1*—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—(Continued.)

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO

## GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOUBLE EAGLES PIECES.	EAGLES. PIECES.	Half EAGLES PIECES.	THREE DOLL. PIECES.	Quar. EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS. PIECES.	UNPARTED BARS. VALUE.	FINE BARS. VALUE
1854.....	141,468	123,826	268	.....	246	14,632	\$5,641,504 05	\$ 5,863 16
1855.....	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	.....	.....	3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856.....	1,181,750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857.....	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	.....
1859.....	689,140	2,000	9,720	.....	8,000	15,000	.....	.....
1860.....	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000	.....	19,871 68
1861.....	614,300	6,000	8,000	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	760,000	18,000	18,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	866,423	9,000	16,500	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	947,320	5,000	10,000	.....	8,800	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	925,160	8,700	12,000	.....	8,256	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	876,500	30,500	53,420	.....	46,080	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	901,000	2,000	24,000	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	10,832,651	335,326	429,308	62,100	314,502	87,232	\$12,775,395 92	\$ 236,653 89



# *E 2*—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.—(Continued.)

BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO.—(Continued)

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars Pieces.	Half Dollars Pieces.	Quarter Dollars Pieces.	Dimes Pieces.	Half Dimes Pieces.	Bars Value.	Number of Pieces.	Gold Value.	Silver Value.	Total Value.
1854 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280,440	\$9,731,574 21	.....	\$9,731,574 21
1855 .....	.....	121,950	412,400	.....	.....	.....	1,470,125	20,957,677.43	\$164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856 .....	.....	211,000	286,000	.....	.....	\$23,609 45	1,976,570	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28 516,147 29
1857 .....	.....	86,000	28,000	.....	.....	.....	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858 .....	.....	218,000	63,000	30,000	.....	19,752 61	1,361,540	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859 .....	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	.....	29,469 87	1,463,860	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55
1860 .....	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	.....	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
1861 .....	.....	350,000	52,000	100,000	.....	71,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61
1862 .....	.....	1,179,500	120,000	219,500	.....	1,278 65	2,345,000	15,545,000 00	642,978 65	16,187,978 65
1863 .....	.....	1,542,000	43,000	291,250	100,000	224,763 68	2,872,173	17,510,960 00	1,040,638 68	18,551,598 68
1864 .....	.....	648,000	20,000	140,000	90,000	120,909 02	1,869,120	19,068,400 00	468,409 02	19,536,809 02
1865 .....	.....	613,000	22,000	150,000	36,000	145,235 58	1,775,116	18,670,840 00	474,035 58	19,144,875 58
1866 .....	.....	490,000	19,000	210,000	201,000	442,342 64	1,929,881	18,217,300 00	723,292 64	18,940,592 64
1867 .....	.....	1,216,000	52,000	130,000	.....	146,048 54	2,351,133	18,225,000 00	780,048 54	19,005,048 54
Total .....	20,000	7,831,450	1,313,400	1,400,750	430,000	\$1,436,307 17	23,057,233	\$236,224,656 81	\$5,861,957 17	\$242,086,613 98

# *F 1*—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.—(Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.—(To January 31, 1861.)

## GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOUBLE EAGLES PIECES.	EAGLES PIECES.	HALF EAGLES PIECES.	THREE DOLLARS PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS PIECES.
1838 to 1847.....	.....	1,026,342	709,925	.....	550,528	.....
1848 to 1857.....	730,500	534,250	108,100	24,000	546,100	1,004,000
1858.....	47,500	21,500	13,000	.....	34,000	.....
1859.....	24,500	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	4,350	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861.....	9,600	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	816,450	1,599,492	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1,004,000

# F 2—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.—(Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.—(Continued).—To January 31, 1861.

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.				
	Dollars Pieces.	Half Dollars Pieces.	Quarter Dollars Pieces.	Dimes Pieces.	Half Dimes Pieces.	Three Cents Pieces.	Bars Value.	No. of Pieces	Value of Gold	Value of Silver.	Total Value Coined.
1838 to 1847	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	.....	.....	28,390,894	\$15,189,365	\$8,418,700 00	\$23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857	40,000	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,690,000	8,170,000	720,000	.....	43,528,950	22,934,250	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858 .....	.....	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000	.....	.....	10,256,000	1,315,000	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859 .....	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	.....	\$334,996 47	7,184,500	530,000	3,223,996 37	3,753,996 37
1860 .....	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	.....	25,422 33	4,322,550	169,000	1,598,422 33	1,767,422 33
1861 .....	395,000	828,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,818 33	1,237,800	244,000	825,818 33	1,069,818,33
Total...	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,000	720,000	\$377,237 13	94,890,695	\$40,381,615	\$29,890,037 03	\$70,271,652 03

# G—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—(Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA, GA.

(To February 28th, 1861.)

## GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	HALF EAGLES. PIECES.	Three Dollars PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS. PIECES.	TOTAL PIECES.	TOTAL VALUE.
1838 to 1847.....	576,553	.....	134,101	.....	710,654	\$3,218,017 50
1848 to 1857.....	478,392	1,120	60,605	60,897	601,014	2,607,729 50
1858.....	19,256	.....	900	1,637	21,793	100,167 00
1859.....	11,404	.....	642	6,957	19,003	65,582 00
1860.....	12,800	.....	1,602	1,472	15,874	69,477 00
1861.....	11,876	.....	.....	1,566	13,442	60,946 00
Total.....	1,110,281	1,120	197,850	72,529	1,381,780	\$ 6,121,919 00

# H—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—(Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

(To March 31, 1861.)

## GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	HALF EAGLES. PIECES.	QUART'R EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS. PIECES.	TOTAL PIECES.	TOTAL VALUE.
1838 to 1847.....	269,424	123,576	.....	393,000	\$ 1,656,060 00
1848 to 1857.....	500,872	79,736	103,899	684,507	2,807,599 00
1858.....	31,066	9,056	.....	40,122	177,970 00
1859.....	39,500	.....	5,235	44,735	202,735 00
1860.....	23,005	7,469	.....	30,474	133,697 50
1861.....	14,116	.....	.....	14,116	70,580 00
Total.....	877,983	219,837	109,134	1,206,954	\$ 5,048,641 50



## I—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.—(Continued.)

## ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	FINE GOLD BARS. VALUE.	FINE SILVER BARS. VALUE.	TOTAL VALUE.
1854.....	\$ 2,888,059 18	.....	\$ 2,888,059 18
1855.....	20,441,813 63	.....	20,441,813 63
1856.....	19,396,046 89	.....	19,492,839 52
1857.....	9,335,414 00	\$6,792 63	9,458,731 00
1858.....	21,798,691 04	123,317 00	21,970,652 83
1859.....	13,044,718 43	171,961 79	13,317,142 48
1860.....	6,831,532 01	272,424 05	7,053,758 12
1861.....	19,948,728 88	222,226 11	20,135,807 51
1862.....	16,094,768 44	187,078 63	16,510,372 01
1863.....	1,793,838 16	415,603 57	1,952,381 07
1864.....	1,539,751 27	158,542 91	1,713,059 91
1865.....	4,947,809 21	173,308 64	5,112,812 66
1866.....	8,862,451 00	165,003 45	9,322,045 00
1867.....	11,411,258 26	459,594 00	11,836,413 52
		425,155 26	
	\$158,334,880 40	\$2,781,008 04	\$161,115,888 44

**K—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.—(Continued.)**  
**BRANCH MINT, DENVER.**

PERIOD.	UNPARTED GOLD BARS. VALUE.
1864 .....	486,329 97
1865 .....	545,363 00
1866 .....	159,917 76
1867 .....	130,559 70
Total.....	\$1,322,170 43

**L—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.—(Continued.)**  
**SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING**  
**JUNE 30th, 1867.**

MINTS.	Commencement of Coinage.	Gold Coinage.		Silver Coinage.		Copper Coinage.		ENTIRE COINAGE.	
		Value.		Value.		Value.		Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	1793	\$437,941,597	47	\$90,381,504	80	\$7,415,163	55	987,189,862	\$544,738,265 82
San Francisco.....	1854	236,224,656	81	5,861,957	17	.....	.....	23,057,233	242,086,613 98
New Orleans, (to Jan. 31, '65)	1838	40,381,615	00	29,890,037	13	.....	.....	94,890,695	70,271,652 13
Charlotte, (to March 31, '61)..	1838	5,048,641	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonaga, (to Feb. 28, '61)..	1838	6,121,919	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,381,780	6,121,919 00
Assay Office, New York.....	1854	158,334,880	40	2,781,008	04	.....	.....	.....	161,115,888 44
Denver.....	1863	1,322,170	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322,170 43
Total .....		\$885,375,480	61	\$137,914,507	14	\$7,415,163	55	1,107,726,524	\$1,030,705,151 30

**M—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, deposited at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches, to the close of the year ending June 30, 1867.**  
**I.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.**

PERIOD.	Parted from Silver	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico	California.	Nebraska.
1804 to 1827.....			\$110,000 00	\$327,500 00	\$1,763,900 00	\$12,400 00				
1828 to 1837.....		\$127,000 00	2,519,500 00			16,499 00				
1838 to 1847.....		518,294 00	1,303,636 00	152,366 00	566,316 00	6,669 00	\$15,493 00			
1848 to 1857.....		534,491 50	467,237 00	55,626 00	44,577 50		9,451 00	\$18,397 00	\$226,839,521 62	
1858.....		18,377 00	15,175 00	300 00	18,365 00				1,372,506 07	
1859.....		15,720 00	9,305 00	4,675 00	20,190 00	240 00		275 00	959,191 79	
1860.....		17,402 62	8,430 11		7,556 41	595 88	92 76		663,389 02	
1861.....		7,200 29	7,523 80		15,049 41				426,807 81	
1862.....	\$98,864 66		81 38		135 40				109,778 58	
1863.....	3,468 69	60 00	1,178 84		246 66			514 53	91,663 75	
1864.....	7,896 79		6,093 85						64,308 07	
1865.....	7,519 76	910 77	16,293 25		10,450 12				107,024 46	
1866.....	5,916 98	8,704 64	111,401 39	694 54	37,273 11			3,155 05		\$3,645 08
1867.....	11,403 28	9,505 16	38,951 12	486 61	20,673 89		437 30	5,740 75	57,347 94	
Total.....	\$105,070 16	\$1,557,674 98	\$4,614,826 74	\$541,648 15	\$2,504,733 50	\$36,403 88	\$55,474 06	\$58,082 33	\$230,935,798 92	\$3,645 08

PERIOD.	Montana.	Oregon.	Colorado.	Arizona.	Wash'n Ter.	Idaho Ter.	Utah Ter.	Nevada.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1804 to 1827.....										110,000 00
1828 to 1837.....										5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847.....									13,200 00	2,623,041 00
1848 to 1857.....		\$54,285 00							21,037 00	228,097,473 62
1858.....		3,600 00							7,218 00	1,428,323 07
1859.....		2,690 00	\$145 00							1,012,431 79
1860.....		2,780 16	346,604 05						1,402 01	1,048,273 02
1861.....			607,592 08	9,048 37					1,507 96	1,008,729 72
1862.....			1,122,333 50		215 70					1,435,890 45
1863.....		7,910 78	1,896,239 87	3,869 75	18,563 88	1,816 97		103 68	2,108 88	2,046,050 11
1864.....		14,192 90	935,146 72	114 72	7,347 97	847,782 60		944 74		1,911,184 04
1865.....	\$453,250 71	11,491 05	308,590 55	276 80		1,400,863 12		576 37		2,274,530 57
1866.....	1,778,826 84	46,521 12	425,145 14			286,400 11		897 88		2,815,616 34
1867.....	1,758,852 97	34,052 79	213,263 32	458 64		262,697 01	\$4,327 11			2,418,197 89
Total.....	\$3,990,940 52	\$177,523 80	\$4,855,130 23	\$7,768 28	\$28,127 55	\$2,799,559 81	\$4,327 11	\$2,522 67	\$46,563 85	\$253,323,841 62



# N—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.—(Continued)

31

## BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO.

Period	Parted from Silver.	California.	Colorado.	Nevada.	Oregon.	Dacotah	Washington.	Idaho.	Arizona.	Montana.	Refined Gold	TOTAL.
1854	.....	\$10,842,281 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10,842,281 23
1855	.....	20,860,437 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,860,437 20
1856	.....	29,209,218 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,209,218 24
1857	.....	12,526,826 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,526,826 93
1858	.....	19,104,369 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,104,369 99
1859	.....	14,098,564 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,098,564 14
1860	.....	11,319,913 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,319,913 83
1861	.....	12,206,382 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,206,382 64
1862	\$822,823 01	14,029,759 95	\$680 00	\$13,000 00	\$888,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,754,262 96
1863	1,108,456 57	13,045,711 69	59,472 00	11,250 00	3,001,104 00	\$5,760 00	\$12 672 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,244,436 26
1864	220,890 18	14,865,657 52	.....	.....	2,139,305 00	.....	.....	\$1,257,497 50	.....	.....	.....	18,481,359 20
1865	217,935 98	11,089,974 52	.....	5,400 00	1,103 076 54	.....	22,460 94	3,449,281 14	\$20,369 48	\$3,000 00	\$2,598,601 49	18,566,100 09
1866	374,393 28	10,034,775 03	.....	43,497 28	858,433 11	.....	.....	2,880,203 48	30,430 68	549,733 32	2,665,033 00	17,436,499 18
1867	395,750 76	8,179,771 82	.....	48 677 09	975,974 30	.....	.....	2,020,899 72	23,437 51	576,397 80	5,715,260 40	17,936,169 40
	\$3,140,259 78	\$201,411,644 73	\$60,152 00	\$121,824 37	\$8,965,892 95	\$5,760 00	\$35,132 94	\$9,657,881 84	\$74,237 67	\$1,129,131 12	\$10,978,894 89	\$235,580 812 29

# O—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.—(Continued.)

3.—BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS—to January 31, 1861.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847 \$741 00	\$14,306 00	\$37,364 00	\$1,772 00	\$61,903 00				\$3,613 00	\$ 119,699 00
1848 to 1857 .....	1,911 00	2,317 00	947 00	15,379 00	\$21,606,461 54			3,677 00	21,630,692 00
1858.....		1,560 00	164 12		448,439 84				450,163 96
1859 .....						93,272 41			93,272 41
1860.....					661 53	97,135 00	\$1,770 39		99,566 92
1861 (to Jan. 31.).....						19,932 10	1,666 81		21,598 91
Total.....	\$741 00	\$16,217 00	\$41,241 00	\$2,883 12	\$77,943 53	\$22,265,240 89	\$3,437 20	\$7,290 00	\$22,414,993 74

## P—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.—(Continued.)

4.—BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA—to February 28, 1861.

PERIOD.	Utah.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847 .....		\$64,351 00	\$ 95,427 00	\$2,978,353 00	\$32,175 00	\$47,711 00				\$3,218,017 00
1848 to 1857 .....		28,278 82	174,811 91	1,159,420 98	9,837 42	11,918 92	\$1,124,712 82		\$951 00	2,509,931 87
1858 .....			32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33		5,293 52			95,614 58
1859 .....		2,656 88	4,610 35	57,023 12			699 19	\$ 82 70		65,072 24
1860 .....		3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92			1,097 37	2,490 86		44,667 21
1861 (to Feb. 28.) \$145 14		812 79	2,066 91	22,182 14			4,213 79	32,772 28		62,193 05
Total .....	\$145 14	\$99,585 19	\$311,242 81	\$4,310,459 61	\$42,119 75	\$59,629 92	\$1,136,016 69	\$35,345 84	\$951 00	\$5,995,495 95

## Q—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.—(Continued.)

5.—BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,—to March 31, 1861.

PERIOD.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	CALIFORNIA.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847.....	\$1,529,777 00	\$143,941 00	.....	\$1,673,718 00
1848 to 1857.....	2,503,412 68	222,754 17	\$87,321 00	2,813,487 86
1858.....	170,650 33	5,507 16	.....	176,067 49
1859.....	182,489 61	22,762 71	.....	205,252 32
1860.....	134,491 17	.....	.....	134,491 17
1861 (to March 31,) .....	.....	65,558 30	.....	65,558 30
Total.....	\$4,520,730 79	\$460,523 34	\$87,321 01	\$5,068,575 14



# *R*—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.—(Continued.)

## ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Montana.
1854.....	.....	167 00	3,916 00	395 00	1,242 00	.....	.....	9 221,457 00	.....
1855.....	.....	2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	350 00	.....	25,026,896 11	.....
1856.....	.....	6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62	.....	16,529,008 90	.....
1857.....	.....	1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00	.....	9,899,957 00	.....
1858.....	.....	501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00	.....	19,660,531 46	.....
1859.....	.....	436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,756 00	593 00	.....	11,694,872 25	.....
1860.....	.....	4,204 00	9,755 00	.....	19,368 00	.....	.....	6,023,628 36	.....
1861.....	.....	3,869 00	2,753 00	670 00	6,900 00	818 00	6,714 00	19,227,658 14	.....
1862.....	241,029 00	316 00	2,252 00	2,065 00	1,469 00	.....	1,543 00	12,580,647 83	.....
1863.....	34,328 00	.....	130 00	.....	.....	.....	5,580 00	346,244 60	.....
1864.....	7,618 00	.....	.....	.....	3,422 00	2,269 00	3,924 00	116,101 06	.....
1865.....	14,003 00	.....	.....	.....	11,161 00	1,135 00	.....	2,177,954 04	1,217,518 00
1866.....	79,304 00	1,693 00	29,536 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,456,392 00	3,132,370 00
1867.....	42,935 50	700 74	27,354 50	713 93	8,984 31	.....	9,616 33	5,103,002 24	4,246,410 00
	\$419,217 50	\$22,713 74	\$109,049 57	\$23,233 22	\$144,005 59	\$9,124 62	\$27,377 33	\$142,064,950 99	\$8,596,298 26

PERIOD.	Idaho.	Colorado.	Utah.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Vermont.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1854.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,227,177 00
1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	25,059,686 11
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,582,129 16
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,917,836 00
1858.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,581 00	.....	.....	27,522 00	19,722,629 46
1859.....	.....	3,944 00	.....	.....	2,866 00	.....	.....	405 00	11,738,694 25
1860.....	.....	248,981 00	4,680 00	1,190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,311,804 36
1861.....	.....	1,449,166 00	73,734 00	16,871 00	3,181 00	.....	.....	.....	20,792,334 14
1862.....	.....	912,403 00	391 00	391 00	205 00	40,846 00	.....	3,293 00	13,786,439 83
1863.....	.....	937,535 00	.....	391 00	7,813 00	.....	298 00	.....	1,332,319 60
1864.....	201,288 00	715,208 00	.....	3,775 00	8,650 00	74 00	.....	117,347 00	1,170,061 06
1865.....	.....	938,553 00	.....	707 00	8,876 00	949 00	316 00	364,857 00	4,734,388 04
1866.....	205,844 00	496,805 00	.....	.....	8,705 00	5,710 00	.....	129,100 00	8,557,755 00
1867.....	108,467 43	657,390 69	.....	.....	4,377 32	.....	.....	.....	10,209,653 25
	\$515,599 43	\$6,360,025 69	\$78,414 00	\$23,325 00	\$51,254 32	\$47,579 00	\$614 00	\$644,125 00	\$159,138,907 26

## S—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

## BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

PERIOD.	COLORADO.	MONTANA.	IDAHO.	OREGON.	ARIZONA.	TOTAL.
1864.....	\$486,329 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$486,329 97
1865.....	375,065 90	\$93,613 01	\$71,310 49	\$1,230 16	\$339 48	541,559 04
1866.....	96,521 38	44,134 13	19,549 89	777 54	.....	160,982 94
1867.....	110,203 82	13,758 92	531 61	6,065 35	.....	130,559 70
Total.....	\$1,068,121 07	\$151,506 06	\$91,391 99	\$8,073 05	\$339 48	\$1,319,431 65

## T—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES,

To June 30, 1867.

MINT	Parted from Silver	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	Utah.	Nebraska.	Colorado.	California.
Philadelphia..	\$105,070 16	\$1,557,674 98	\$4,614,826 74	\$541,648 15	\$2,504,733 50	\$55,474 06	\$36,403 88	\$4,327 14	\$3,645 08	\$5,855,150 23	\$230,935,789 92
San Francisco	3,140,259 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,152 00	201,411,644 73
New Orleans..	.....	.....	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	.....	.....	3,437 20	22,265,240 89
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,321 01
Dahlonega .....	.....	.....	99,585 19	311,242 81	4 310,459 61	59,629 92	42,119 75	145 11	.....	35,345 84	1,136,016 69
N. Y. (A. Office)	449,217 50	22,713 74	109,049 57	25,233 22	144,005 59	9,124 62	.....	78,414 00	.....	6,360,025 59	142,063,950 99
Denver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,068,121 07	.....
Total...	\$3,664,547 44	\$1,580,388 72	\$9,344,933 29	\$1,354,804 52	\$7,000 439 70	\$202,172 13	\$81,406 75	\$82,886 25	\$3,645 08	\$13,382,232 03	\$597,899,964 23

MINT.	Montana.	Arizona.	New Mexico	Oregon.	Nevada.	Washington.	Dacotah	Vermont	Idaho.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
Philadelphia ..	\$3,990,940 25	\$7,768 28	\$58,082 33	\$177,793 80	\$2,522 67	\$26,127 55	\$2,198 88	.....	\$2,799,559 81	\$44,364 97	\$255,324,102 62
San Francisco	1,129,131 12	74,237 67	.....	8,965,892 95	121,824 37	35,132 94	5,760 00	.....	9,757,881 84	10,978,894 89	255,680,812 29
New Orleans..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,290 00	22,414,993 74
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,068,575 14
Dahlonega.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951 00	5,995,495 95
New York.....	8,596,298 26	23,325 00	27,377 33	51,254 32	47,579 00	.....	.....	\$614 00	515,599 43	644,125 00	159,137,907 26
Denver.....	151,506 06	339 48	.....	8,073 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,391 99	.....	1,319,431 65
Total...	\$13,867,875 96	\$105,670 43	\$85,459 66	\$9,203,014 12	\$171,926 04	\$61,260 49	\$7,958 88	\$614 00	\$13,164,433 07	\$11,675,625 86	\$682,941,318 65

U—STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF SILVER COINED AT THE MINT OF UNITED STATES AND  
BRANCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW ORLEANS, UNDER THE ACT  
OF FEBRUARY 21st, 1853.

Y E A R.	U. S. MINT, PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.	BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS, TO JAN. 31, 1861.	T O T A L.
1853.....	\$7,806,461 00	.....	\$1,225,000 00	\$9,031,461 00
1854.....	5,340,130 00	.....	3,246,000 00	8,586,130 00
1855.....	1,393,170 00	\$164,075 00	1,918,000 00	3,475,245 00
1856.....	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	1,744,000 00	5,071,740 00
1857.....	1,333,000 00	50,000 00	.....	1,383,000 00
1858.....	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	8,040,730 00
1859.....	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	5,898,900 00
1860.....	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	2,169,390 00
1861.....	1,433,800 00	198,000 00	414,000 00	2,045,800 00
1862.....	2,168,941 50	641,700 00	.....	2,810,641 50
1863.....	326,817 80	815,875 00	.....	1,142,692 80
1864.....	177,544 10	347,500 00	.....	525,044 10
1865.....	278,279 66	474,635 58	.....	752,915 24
1866.....	399,314 50	723,292 64	.....	1,122,607 14
1867.....	352,871 00	780,048 54	.....	1,132,919 54
Total.....	\$32,578,339 56	\$5,139,876 76	\$15,471,000 00	\$53,189,216 32



V—Statement of the amount of Silver of Domestic Production, deposited at the Mint of U. S. and Branches,  
From January 1841, to June 30, 1867.

YEAR.	Parted fr. Gold.	Oregon.	Arizona.	Nevada.	Lake Superior.	Idaho.	Georgia.	California.	Montana.	New Mexico	N. Carolina.	Colorado.	Bars.	TOTAL.
1841 to 1851	\$ 768,509 00													\$ 768,509 00
1852	404,494 00													404,494 00
1853	417,297 00													417,279 00
1854	328,199 00													328,199 00
1855	333,053 00													333,053 00
1856	321,938 38													321,938 38
1857	127,256 12													127,256 12
1858	300,849 36				\$ 15,623 00									316,472 36
1859	219,647 34				30,122 13						\$ 21,308 00			273,167 47
1860	128,561 70		\$ 13,357 00	\$ 102,540 57	25,880 58					\$ 1,200 00	12,257 00			263,796 85
1861	304,724 73		12,260 00	213,429 84	13,372 72						6 233 00			610,011 29
1862	245,122 47		105 00	757,446 60	21,306 38			\$ 824 00						1,032,264 45
1863	188,304 94			856,043 27	13,111 32									1,057,549 53
1864	166,791 55			311,837 01	8,765 77					45 00				487,439 33
1865	251,737 87			355,910 42	13,671 51			459 18		25 84				621,824 82
1866	271,888 51	1,580 51	139 63	540,345 87	22,913 96	\$ 28,859 49	\$ 403 83	453 00				\$ 419 00	\$ 16,278 22	893,282 02
1867	265,032 61	183 68	3,2 2,26	579,931 76	18,555 35	160,269 24		310 25	\$ 19,095 48			543 78	10,709 00	1,058,743 44
Total.....	\$5,114,309 61	\$1,764 19	\$ 29,073 89	\$2,717,476 34	\$182,382 72	\$ 199,128 73	\$ 403 83	\$9,446 43	\$19,095 48	\$1,270 84	\$41,888 00	\$962 78	\$26 987 22	\$9,345,280 06

# A STATEMENT OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS,

Prepared by the Director of the Mint, to accompany his Annual Report,

in pursuance of the Act of February 21, 1857.

---

## EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

THE first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the names of the coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth, of an ounce. The method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the Mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule—Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent. of that half, and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, *i. e.* the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth, is shown the value as compared with the legal contents, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth, is shown the value as paid at the Mint after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than re-coinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is  $122\frac{1}{2}$  cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated. In a few cases, where the coins could not be procured, the data are *assumed* from the legal rates, and so stated.

## IV.

## SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	
Austria, . . . .	Old rix dollar, . . . .	0.902	833	\$ 1.02.27
" . . . .	Old scudo, . . . .	0.836	902	1.02.64
" . . . .	Florin before 1858, . . . .	0.451	833	51.14
" . . . .	New Florin, . . . .	0.397	900	48.63
" . . . .	New Union dollar, . . . .	0.596	900	73.01
" . . . .	Maria Theresa Dollar, 1780, . . . .	0.895	838	1.02.12
Belgium, . . . .	Five francs, . . . .	0.803	897	98.04
Bolivia, . . . .	New dollar, . . . .	0.643	903.5	79.07
" . . . .	Half Dollar, . . . .	0.432	667	39.22
Brazil, . . . .	Double Milreis, . . . .	0.820	918.5	1.02.53
Canada, . . . .	Twenty cents, . . . .	0.150	925	18.87
Central America, . . . .	Dollar, . . . .	0.866	850	1.00.19
Chili, . . . .	Old dollar, . . . .	0.864	908	1.06.79
" . . . .	New Dollar, . . . .	0.801	900.5	98.17
Denmark, . . . .	Two rigsdaler, . . . .	0.927	877	1.10.65
England, . . . .	Shilling, new, . . . .	0.182.5	924.5	22.96
" . . . .	Shilling, average, . . . .	0.178	925	22.41
France, . . . .	Five franc, average, . . . .	0.800	900	98.00
Germany, North, . . . .	Thaler before 1857, . . . .	0.712	750	72.67
" . . . .	New Thaler, . . . .	0.595	900	72.89
" South, . . . .	Florin before 1857, . . . .	0.340	900	41.65
" . . . .	New Florin (assumed) . . . .	0.340	900	41.65
Greece, . . . .	Five drachms, . . . .	0.719	900	88.08
Hindustan, . . . .	Rupce, . . . .	0.374	916	46.62
Japan, . . . .	Itzebu, . . . .	0.279	991	37.63
" . . . .	New Itzebu, . . . .	0.279	890	33.80
Mexico, . . . .	Dollar, new, . . . .	0.867.5	903	1.06.62
" . . . .	Dollar, average, . . . .	0.866	901	1.06.20
" . . . .	Peso of Maximilian, . . . .	0.861	902.5	1.05.50
Naples, . . . .	Scudo, . . . .	0.844	830	95.34
Netherlands, . . . .	2½ guilders, . . . .	0.804	944	1.03.31
Norway, . . . .	Specie daler, . . . .	0.927	877	1.10.65
New Grenada, . . . .	Dollar of 1857, . . . .	0.803	896	97.92
Peru, . . . .	Old dollar, . . . .	0.866	901	1.06.20
" . . . .	Dollar of 1858, . . . .	0.766	909	94.77
" . . . .	Half Dollar 1835 & '38, . . . .	0.433	650	38.31
" . . . .	Sol, . . . .	0.802	900	98.24
Prussia, . . . .	Thaler before 1857, . . . .	0.712	750	72.68
" . . . .	New Thaler, . . . .	0.595	900	72.89
Rome, . . . .	Scudo, . . . .	0.864	900	1.05.84
Russia, . . . .	Rouble, . . . .	0.667	875	79.44
Sardinia, . . . .	Five Lirc, . . . .	0.800	900	98.00
Spain, . . . .	New pistarcen, . . . .	0.166	899	20.31
Sweden, . . . .	Rix dollar, . . . .	1.092	750	1.11.48
Switzerland, . . . .	Two Francs, . . . .	0.323	899	39.52
Tunis, . . . .	Five piastres, . . . .	0.511	898.5	62.49
Turkey, . . . .	Twenty " . . . .	0.770	830	86.98
Tuscany, . . . .	Florin, . . . .	0.220	925	27.60

# X. GOLD COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fineness	Value.	Value after Deduction.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.		
Australia . . .	Pound of 1852 . . . . .	0.281	916.5	\$ 5.32.37	\$ 5.29.71
" . . . . .	Sovereign of 1855-60 . . .	0.256.5	916	4.85.58	4.83.16
Austria . . . .	Ducat . . . . .	0.112	986	2.28.28	2.27.04
" . . . . .	Sovereign . . . . .	0.363	900	6.75.35	6.71.98
" . . . . .	New Union Crown (assumed)	0.357	900	6.64.19	6.60.87
Belgium . . . .	25 Francs . . . . .	0.254	899	4.72.03	4.69.67
Bolivia . . . .	Doubloon . . . . .	0.867	870	15.59.25	15.51.46
Brazil . . . . .	Twenty Milreis . . . . .	0.575	917.5	10.90.57	10.85.12
Central America	Two Escudos . . . . .	0.209	853.5	3.68.75	3.66.91
" . . . . .	Four Reals . . . . .	0.027	875	0.48.8	0.48.6
Chili . . . . .	Old Doubloon . . . . .	0.867	870	15.59.26	15.51.47
" . . . . .	Ten Pesos . . . . .	0.492	900	9.15.35	9.10.78
Denmark . . . .	Ten Thaler . . . . .	0.427	895	7.90.01	7.86.06
Ecuador . . . .	Four Escudos . . . . .	0.433	844	7.55.46	7.51.69
England . . . .	Pound or Sovereign, new	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.34	4.83.91
" . . . . .	" " average	0.256.2	916	4.84.92	4.82.50
France . . . . .	Twenty Francs, new	0.207.5	899	3.85.83	3.83.91
" . . . . .	" " average	0.207	899	3.84.69	3.82.77
Germany, North	Ten Thaler . . . . .	0.427	895	7.90.01	7.86.06
" . . . . .	" " Prussian . . . . .	0.427	903	7.97.07	7.93.09
" . . . . .	Krone (Crown) . . . . .	0.357	900	6.64.26	6.60.88
" . . . . .	Ducat . . . . .	0.112	986	2.28.28	2.27.14
Greece . . . . .	Twenty Drachms . . . . .	0.185	900	3.44.19	3.42.47
Hindustan . . .	Mohur . . . . .	0.374	916	7.08.18	7.04.64
Italy . . . . .	Twenty Lire . . . . .	0.207	898	3.84.26	3.82.34
Japan . . . . .	Old Cobang . . . . .	0.362	568	4.44.00	4.41.8
" . . . . .	" " . . . . .	0.289	572	3.57.6	3.55.8
Mexico . . . . .	Doubloon, average . . . . .	0.867.5	866	15.52.98	15.45.22
" . . . . .	" new . . . . .	0.867.5	870.5	15.61.05	15.53.25
" . . . . .	Twenty Pesos (Max.) . . .	1.086	875	19.64	19.54
Naples . . . . .	Six Ducati, new . . . . .	0.245	996	5.04.43	5.01.91
Netherland . . .	Ten Guilders . . . . .	0.215	899	3.99.56	3.97.57
New Granada . .	Old Doubloon, Bogota . . .	0.868	870	15.61.06	15.53.26
" . . . . .	" " Popayan . . . . .	0.867	858	15.37.75	15.30.07
" . . . . .	Ten Pesos . . . . .	0.525	891.5	9.67.51	9.62.68
Peru . . . . .	Old Doubloon . . . . .	0.867	868	15.55.67	15.47.90
" . . . . .	Twenty Soles . . . . .	1.035	898	19.21.8	19.12.2
Portugal . . . .	Gold Crown . . . . .	0.308	912	5.80.66	5.77.76
Prussia . . . . .	New Union Crown (assumed)	0.357	900	6.64.19	6.60.87
Rome . . . . .	23 Scudi, new . . . . .	0.140	900	2.60.47	2.59.17
Russia . . . . .	Five Roubles . . . . .	0.210	916	3.97.64	3.95.66
Spain . . . . .	100 Reals . . . . .	0.268	896	4.96.39	4.93.91
" . . . . .	80 " . . . . .	0.215	869.5	3.86.44	3.84.51
Sweden . . . . .	Ducat . . . . .	0.111	975	2.23.72	2.22.61
Tunis . . . . .	25 Piastres . . . . .	0.161	900	2.99.51	2.98.05
Turkey . . . . .	100 " . . . . .	0.231	915	4.36.93	4.31.75
Tuscany . . . .	Sequin . . . . .	0.112	999	2.31.29	2.30.14



## LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX.

---

**A**—(page 15)—Statement of Bullion deposited at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867.

**B**—(page 16)—Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867.

**C**—(page 17)—Statement of Gold and Silver of domestic production, deposited at Mint of U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867.

**D 1, 2 & 3**—(pages 18, 19, 20)—Coinage at the Mint of U. S. from organization to close of fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867.

**E 1 & 2**—(pages 21 & 22)—Coinage at Branch Mint at San Francisco, from organization to June 30, 1867.

**F 1 & 2**—(pages 23 & 24)—Coinage at Branch Mint, New Orleans, from organization to January 31, 1861.

**G**—(page 25)—Coinage at Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from organization to February 28, 1861.

**H**—(page 26)—Coinage at Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C., from organization to March 31, 1861.

**I**—(page 27)—Coinage at Assay Office, New York, from organization to June 30, 1867.

**K**—(page 28)—Coinage at Branch Mint, Denver, Colorado, from organization to June 30, 1867.

**L**—(page 29)—Summary Exhibit of Coinage at the Mint and Branches to the close of the year, ending June 30, 1867.

**M**—(page 30)—Gold of domestic production, deposited at Mint of U. S., to the close of the year, ending June 30, 1867.

**N**—(page 31)—Same at Branch Mint, San Francisco, to June 30, 1867.

**O**—(page 32)—Same at Branch Mint, New Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.

**P**—(page 33)—Same at Branch Mint, Dahlonega, Ga., to Feb. 28, 1861.

**Q**—(page 34)—Same at Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C., to March 31, 1861.

**R**—(page 35)—Same at Assay Office, New York, to June 30, 1867.

**S**—(page 36)—Same at Branch Mint, Denver, to June 30, 1867.

**T**—(page 37)—Summary Exhibit of Gold Deposits at Mint of U. S. and Branches, to June 30, 1867.

**U**—(page 38)—Statement of amount of Silver Coined at Mint of U. S. and Branches, at San Francisco and New Orleans, under Act of February 21, 1853.

**V**—(page 39)—Statement of amount of Silver of domestic production deposited at Mint of U. S. and Branches, from January, 1841, to June 30, 1867.

**W**—(page 41)—Statement of the weight, fineness and value of Foreign Silver Coins.

**X**—(page 42)—Statement of the weight, fineness and value of Foreign Gold Coins.



